

APPEAL FOR AN END TO ARMS RACE

Genoa. More than forty representatives from international organizations and a number of national anti-war movements, including the Soviet Peace Committee, have attended a special committee meeting of non-government organizations on disarmament.

They have issued an appeal to the delegates attending the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. In the appeal the delegates emphasized the need for the Conference to give special consideration to such problems as the control

of nuclear weapons and to an agreement between the states attending the Conference on non-use of military force and on freezing nuclear armaments.

The special committee meeting of non-government organizations on disarmament also pointed to the need for an international treaty on a complete and universal ban on nuclear tests and for a convention to ban the designing, production and accumulation of stocks of chemical weapons and to eliminate those chemical weapons currently existing.

Sweden will shoot down cruise missiles

London. Sweden is modifying its air defense forces in order to be able to shoot down the American cruise missiles if they cross into that country's air space. "The Observer" newspaper of London writes that this decision is a consequence of NATO's move in site first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Sweden has decided to change its military planning previously based on the need to repel "the threat from the East".

In this connection, "The Observer" quotes the head of Sweden's defence staff, Rein-



Keep a tight grip on my gifts, Madam!
Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

VENEZUELA'S POSITION

Caracas. The Venezuelan share the alarm felt by the Soviet people over the fate of the world. Venezuela will continue its efforts to promote reduction of international tension, the achievement of lasting peace on earth, said the Venezuelan President, Jaime Luschi. He was receiving a Soviet delegation, led by K. A. Rzhevskiy, Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which was on an official visit here to take part in the celebrations marking the hand-over of presidential powers.

The head of the Soviet delegation delivered to the Venezuelan President a message from the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet which said the desire of the Soviet people to live in peace with all nations and to fight to curb the arms race and to prevent a nuclear holocaust. During a meeting, K. A. Rzhevskiy read President Luschi the peaceful foreign policy moves taken by the Central Committee of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government is about the initiative put forward by Yuri Andropov to make the international atmosphere healthier, to consolidate universal peace and to develop mutual understanding and generous cooperation between peoples with different socio-political systems in the interests of peace for the whole of Mankind.

In the final document of their meeting published by newspapers in Belrus, the delegates say that resumption of the national dialogue to restore peace in Lebanon can be held only if there is no more pressure on the country from outside.

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had been too closely linked to that of Washington. When a junior partner within an alliance cannot express his own point of view, he said, then in reality this is no alliance but an empire.

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Now York. In an interview with "The New York Times", N. Kinnock, leader of the British Labour Party, claimed that during his forthcoming visit to the United States he would firmly uphold his party's anti-nuclear platform, which includes proposals for closing all US military bases in Britain, including those with cruise missiles, as well as reunciation of the "independent British deterrent".

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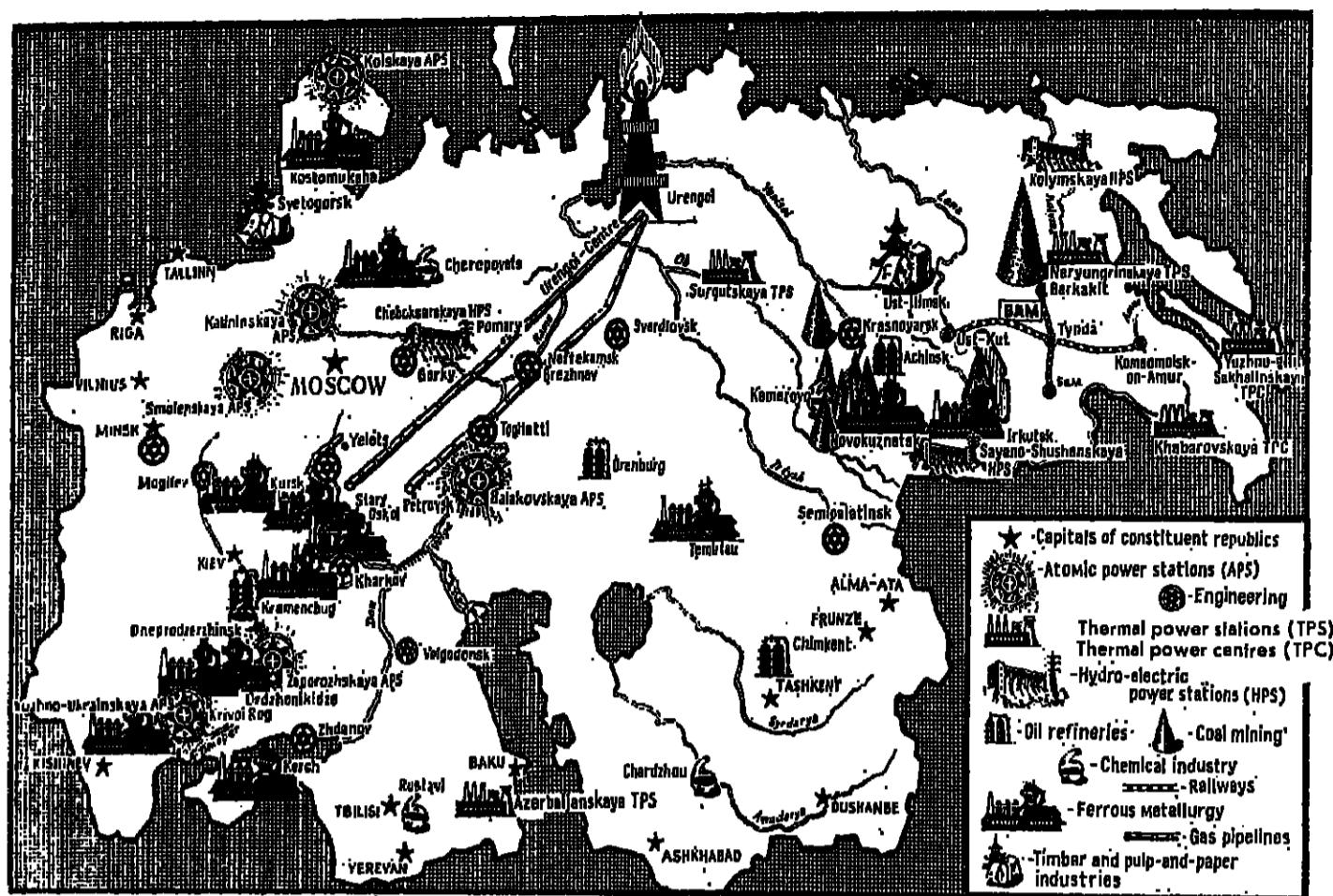
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HOME NEWS



MAIN PROJECTS FOR 1984

This is a map showing the main projects for the fourth year of the 11th five-year plan period (1981-85).

The fuel-and-energy complex is given paramount importance in construction. Generating units with a total capacity of 13.5 million kilowatts will go into operation of new and existing power stations. Atomic energy is making rapid headway — in 1984 the first generating units will be commissioned at the Balakovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya and Kalininskaya atomic power stations, and the second phases — at the Smolenskaya, and Kolymskaya stations. New units will generate current at the Kolymskaya, Cherbokalskaya and other hydroelectric power stations, including the two turbines with a capacity of 840 megawatts each at the Sayano-Shushenskaya HPS.

1984 will see the Urengoi-Centre and Yelets-Kursk-Dikanka gas pipelines go into operation and the completion of the second phase of the Chornobyl helium plant and of the installation of equipment at the Chimkent oil refinery. New mines will provide the coal in-

dustry with 20.5 million tonnes of coal per year, these include the USSR Azotskiy open-cast mine in Yakutia and the 50 Years of the USSR Azotskiy mine in the Irkutsk Region.

It is planned to put into operation facilities for the extraction of 20 million tonnes of iron ore, including the Kostomuksha ore concentration mill, built jointly with Finland. Output will go up at the Oskol electrometallurgical works, Soviet Union's first blast furnace-free metallurgy enterprise. The construction of the world's biggest blast furnace with a capacity of 5,500 cu m will continue in Cherepovets.

In machine-building new facilities will be built at the Kirov turbine works in Khar'kov, the Atommasch plant in Volgogradsk, the Krasnayarsk plant of heavy excavators and at the Gorky plant of milling machines, as well as in Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov-on-Don, Minsk and many other cities.

Transport largely determines the country's working pace. This year through train traffic will start on the Balkal-Amur Railway. Loading complexes will go into operation at the Yuzhny, Ilyichovsk, Magadan and Vladivostok seaports and mechanized moorings on rivers, 12,000 kilometres will be added to the country's network of roads.

As usual, attention will be focused on social development and improving living standards. All sources of financing will be used to build 109 million square metres of housing. New factories will be constructed for the manufacture of furniture, clothing, footwear and fabrics.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CONTROLLABLE EVOLUTION: DREAM OR REALITY?

Today the protection of nature is becoming an increasingly urgent task. The Soviet Union is doing a lot in this field. Professor A. Yefimov gives his views on the subject in *PRAVDA*. Perhaps, he notes, in time the entire complex of tasks involved in the protection of nature will be reduced to the problem of controllable evolution. The essence of the problem boils down to the fact that versatile living nature has to be "in-serted" into a biosphere which is being increasingly changed by man. What is needed to achieve this is first the "ecologization" of economic practice; every decision should be taken bearing in mind its possible consequences for nature. Second, in relation to those species whose numbers are drastically declining, selected changes in their biological features have to be worked out to help them coexist with man in the changing biosphere. Certain approaches to this task are clear: mankind has thousands of years of experience in the creation of new kinds of plants and animal species, advances in genetics and many other areas of biology. The ways of ecologization — at least some of them — are more definite — for instance, the transition to monocultures in hunting and fishing, from monocultures to polycultures in the farming industry. There are interesting prospects for the "return of nature" to towns.

SOLAR STATIONS TO BECOME FEASIBLE

The first Soviet solar experimental electric plant (SBS-5) will be commissioned in the Crimea next year. Compared with the giants of modern power engineering, its power rating of only five megawatts will be small.

I have travelled widely and I have seen many works of art intended for children, in which the theme is devoid of any belief. In Man, denying the divine, any hope or prospects for the future, it is up to us to talk in this way to a person whose mentality is still in the making. As an artist I see my duty in being to strengthen in young people a belief in the good, and in the humanist ideals.

ROBOT — HELPER RATHER THAN COMPETITOR

Let the machines do their work and human beings their work which more befits them. This is the ultimate aim of scientific and technological progress in the opinion of V. Veretennikov, Soviet expert of the International Labour Organization, who discusses the robotisation of industry in the newspaper *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*. Robots first appeared in this country's industry back in the 70s. By 1980, 8.5 thousand of them had been employed. We are now witnessing the introduction of second and third generation robots. By 1985 the leading role will be played by smart microprocessor-controlled robot-manipulators with tactile, audio and video capabilities. A Soviet robotisation programme will save about 100 thousand jobs or over 300 million roubles annually.

Soviet people are not afraid of becoming redundant or of having their wages cut. Their working conditions do not suffer nor do they lose the opportunity of being retrained at government expense. The right to work is guaranteed for them by the Constitution and the smoothly developing economy. That is why workers themselves are eager to work in a more mechanised environment.

THE NUMBER OF HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN THE CRIMEA IS 1,920 A YEAR. BY USING THIS ENERGY, THE STATION WILL GENERATE NEARLY SIX MILLION KILOWATT-HOURS OF ELECTRICITY AND SAVE UP TO TWO THOUSAND TONNES OF EQUIVALENT FUEL A YEAR. HOWEVER, THIS IS NOT WHAT MAKES THE STATION SO DIFFERENT. THE PAPER POINTS OUT THAT THE SBS-5

is both a major research centre and a testing site which is to carry out a wide range of full-scale experimentation and store all the necessary information for the creation in the future of effective solar power stations with ratings of hundreds of thousands of kilowatts. This problem is far from simple, since the major barrier to be overcome is an economic one, very expensive. The search for feasible technical solutions is one of the main tasks in research today.

CHILDREN'S THEATRE

What is the main purpose of theatre for children today? And what are the tasks and problems it faces? This forms the subject of an article contributed by the chief director of the Saratov Young Spectator Theatre, People's Artist of the USSR, Yu. Kudayev, to the *SOVETSKAYA KULTURA* newspaper.

The author believes that in children's theatre it is impossible to separate the didactic function from artistic tasks. For both are built into the very "spirit" of children's theatre.

Theatre for children is a special kind of theatre. Those who work in it if not utterly devoted to children, should at least have an interest in kids, in order to ensure the unity of artistic and teaching work. This is not to say that in talking to children about the problems of life (which is what we have to talk to the rising generation about) one should indulge in window-dressing or avoid certain subjects. One has to have an honest conversation about the present, which it should be said, introduces substantial splits which live into the very notion of childhood, adolescence and youth.

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HOME NEWS

Places to visit



A view of Vilnius.

FROM MOSCOW TO LENINGRAD AT 200 KPH

On March 1, regular

trains

will start between Moscow and Leningrad at 200 kph

trains

which can travel

at speeds of up to two hundred

kilometres an hour.

The first high-speed

train

will cover the distance

between the two cities in

two hours

twenty minutes.

It is hoped that by the end of

the year this time will have been

reduced to four

and a half

hours

and next year, to

two

hours

and ten minutes.

The measures which are

being taken to increase

the speed of

passenger

trains

up to

200 kph

will also sharply increase the speeds of all other trains including those carrying

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Preparations for the launching

of passenger

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are underway

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ENTERTAINMENT

Cuban art in Moscow

A performance by Alicia Alonso's National Ballet Company from Cuba at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses has launched the Days of Cuban Culture in the USSR dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the victorious Cuban revolution. Audiences will also be able to hear and watch the National Folklore Ensemble give their forty performances of folk songs and dances, the Aragon string orchestra, as well as individual soloists. New films, works by Cuban artists and folk craftsmen, and book and

music exhibitions will complete the programme.

Days of Cuban Culture will also take place in many constituent republics of the Soviet Union and in major industrial centres. In Moscow the Days will conclude on February 10 (the exhibitions will continue until the beginning of March) with a concert at the Tchaikovsky Hall in which the State Symphony Orchestra of the USSR will also take part. Conductor will be Manuel Duchenre Cuzan and pianist Frank Fernandez, both of Cuba.

Frank Fernandez:
I am happy
to be meeting
the hospitable
Soviet public again



I am happy to be back with the hospitable Soviet public. It is a real pleasure and honour to me to be representing the musical culture of my country at this forum of peace and friendship. My art reflects my gratitude for the kindness, generosity and knowledge I received at the Moscow Conservatory.

Every visit made by Soviet musicians to Cuba is a feast for us all. The Soviet school acts as an inexhaustible source for the perfection and development of the national Cuban musical performing tradition. Two years ago I played Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1 accompanied by the Moscow

Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Konstantin Illyev, from Bulgaria. That was a remarkable event in my life. Not only because I played with such a fine orchestra and in such a fine hall as the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatory, but also and, more important, because I was able to communicate with Soviet audience through Russian music, through Tchaikovsky.

On this visit I will play Rachmaninov's Second Concerto with the State Symphony Orchestra of the USSR directed by Manuel Duchenre Cuzan, my countryman.

Interviewed by Yelena POLUNINA

BRITISH TV VIEWERS TO BE TREATED TO 'SPARTACUS'

Television viewers in Britain will shortly be able to see the ballet "Spartacus", by Aram Khachaturian. The ballet was filmed at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow. The main roles were danced by Irak Mukhammedov and Natalia Besemerinova, the conductor was Algis Zurauskis.

"Spartacus" staged by choreographer Yuri Grigorovich was first premiered in 1968. Since then, it has been perhaps the most popular ballet at the Bolshoi.

"Spartacus" is a ballet depicting strong and noble passions and has been staged at

the Bolshoi on quite a large scale.

The television version of the ballet precisely coincides with the main idea of the producer. The viewers will be able to appreciate the scale of the ballet scenes, and the mood expressed in the pas de deux danced by Spartacus and Phrygia. Other ballets filmed for television at the Bolshoi have been "The Nutcracker", "Swan Lake" by Pyotr Tchaikovsky, "The Sea Gull" by Rodion Shchedrin, Dmitry Shostakovich's "Golden Age", and some other performances.

Over 250 colour and black-and-white wide-frame photographs illustrating the cultural heritage of the peoples of the USSR are to be seen at a Soviet photo exhibition, "Treasures of Folk Art", now on view in Nancy, France. Co-sponsored by TASS and the French-USSR Society, the exhibition is a great success with the French public who enjoy the photos of the fine collections of decorative and applied arts, paintings and sculpture in the possession of Soviet museums. The exhibition will later go to Paris, Strasbourg and other cities.



PROFILES

SERGEI MIKHALKOV



I do not know whether the Japanese one hundred per cent correct, but one is obvious: a human personality begins to shape in childhood. That is why it is important to start sowing moral values in children at an early age. The last of a children's values is to help good and humanity take root in personality. This is a difficult goal and the task is a complicated thing. I have had thoughts on the subject in the fairy tale "Feast of Disobedience". I tried to show the risk of either spoiling children or of going to the other extreme of totally suppressing their independence. It is necessary to find an area of mutual understanding together. What is needed here is the pedagogic wisdom of giving up, their ability to establish a bridge of mutual understanding with the younger generation.

An MNI correspondent was told by Jean Fevrier that there were 70 people representing about 50 French companies in his group.

The present meeting is remarkable for its taking place following a number of important Franco-Soviet commercial events such as the French External Trade and Tourism Minister Edith Cresson's visit to Moscow; a session of the joint Grand Commission; Moscow meetings of the National Councils.

I believe the formation of correct civic attitudes, he continues, to be the goal in the education of a personality. A literary character has a great role here, but the image has to be artistic, truthful and convincing. It seems to me that it is easier to achieve if the author has characters on people he knows in real life, from a real incident, from a real person. The most important trait worthy of imitation of the Soviet personality and, consequently, of a literary character, is, I believe, the desire to work in good faith and for the benefit of society as a whole, not only for oneself, but first and foremost for the good of society as a whole, only work of this type that determines a man's place in life.

Q. How do you visualize contemporary literature for children, and what do you consider such a concept to involve?

A. The modernity of a work of literature is not determined by the period it is written in, nor by the events described take place. I believe it is for children to be modern if they end up readers with the thoughts and feelings it needs today.

Q. What aspect of your work is closest and most important to you?

A. The most important thing for me is to write for children. I am convinced that this is one of the most responsible of vocations.

Q. What do you think is the most important goal of literature for children?

A. Education, of course. The Japanese have a good proverb which says "The soul of a three-year-old remains unchanged till he is one hundred.

Q. What other qualities are desirable in a book for children?

A. It must be gripping. This is the surest way to the mind and feelings of a young reader. A writer for children must be "the language of children", the demands of the young, and, in general, the tastes of the young, and, in general, the perception of the world. Without this one profound and entertaining book will not be a source of joy and revelation to a child.

FACTS and EVENTS

WHAT'S ON!

February 7-10

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 7 — A concert by the Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble. 8 — A concert by Bolshoi soloists. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 10 — Puccini, "Madame Butterfly" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 7 — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet), 9 — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet), 10 — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet), 11 — Offenbach, "La belle Hélène" (operetta).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 9 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera), 10 — Tchaikovsky, "Rousseau" (ballet), 11 — Offenbach, "La belle Hélène" (operetta).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 7 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow", 8 — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (performance by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre), 9 — Zhubrin, "Penelope", 10 — Fellman, "An Old Comedy".

FILMS

Loma—Forgotten Homeland (St. Petersburg).

About the friendship between a dog named Loma and a student.

Cinema "Central".

Cinema "Central".

Metro Paveletskaya.

A Provincial (France).

A social drama about a woman from a town to get married.

Paris.

Cinema "Zarya".

Kvortekaya, Bakhchisaray, Ploshchad Nogina.

Central Concert Hall.

Russia.

Central